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SENATOR VOORHEES is out in a eulogy upon Judge Gresham. But Mr. Voorhees would not vote for him.

a powerful microscope, of the best make. Perw she will be able to disc traces of Mr. Cleveland's statesmanship.

MRS. CLEVELAND has been presented with

THE Milwaukee Sentinel endeavors to prove its levalty to Governor Rusk by booming another candidate. The Sentinel may mean well, but will know more a month from now.

On the first ballot for bishop in the Methodist General Conference Rev. Dr. Sims received 47 votes, and in the second 27. E. W. S. Peck, colored, also received 27 votes on the second ballot.

A KNOWLEDGE that the boycott is a recognized and approved weapon in business circles will kill a town "deader" than the announcement that small-pox raged as an epidemic. Small-pox is but a temporary check, but the beveott is far-reaching in its injurious effects.

THE Democratic papers, which are engaged in booming Judge Gresham for the presideney, notably the St. Louis Republican, are doing all they can to advance the interests of John Sherman. The Republican says that "John Sherman is steeped in all Republican vileness." That is, really, very much the sort of a man the Republican party is looking for this year. The nomination will not be made to please the Democrats.

RECENTLY, when twenty-eight members of the St. Louis Hendricks Club met to elect officers, fifty-nine ballots were found in the box after the voting was over. The Methodist conference was not quite so free with its votes as this; but the extra tickets discovered in the counting yesterday indicated that some of the brethren were not unacquainted with Democratic political methods.

WHEN the National Conference of Methodists spent an entire week in discussing the admission of female delegates some uneasy critics complained of the waste of time. Possibly they were quite as profitably occupied as are the Southern Presbyterians in endeavoring to determine whether Adam was made out of organic or inorganic dust. At least, the Methodist issue was a live one, and Adam

In the city of Joliet, Ill., the saloon tax is one thousand dollars. In 1881 Joliet had 127 saloons with a \$50-tax. In 1882 the tax was raised to \$500, and in 1883 the tax was made \$1,000 and the number of saloons reduced to fifty, seventy-seven less than in 1881. At the last meeting of the City Council the committee recommended that the tax be placed at \$5,000, and it is likely to be done. Local control and high tax work well in

THE Mayor of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, delivered an address of welcome to a club o newsboys who had beaten a rival "nine" in a game of base-ball. The Mayor's speech was followed by one of like character from the president of the City Council. The Mayor and president of the Council are not, as might be supposed, under ten years of age; but this is a great country, and just at present baseball is one of its chief industries.

THE failure of a New York firm is ascribed by the papers of that city to the negligence of the office-boy, who stopped on his way to post a letter and played a game of marbles. It is hardly fair to lay all the blame on the office-boy, when the chances are that if the letter had been mailed in time it would not have been delivered until week after next. At least such would probably be the case in this department of the "best mail service on earth."

CONGEESSMAN SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, i not much of an orator, but he is so wel pleased with his late free-trade speech that he has given the Public Printer an order for 400,000 copies of it in pamphlet form, and has given notice that each Democratic member of the House can have 1,500 and each Democratic Senator 3,000 for distribution. It costs him \$3,000, but he can make that up by issuing a few more store orders to his underpaid coal miners.

THE Washington Post is loyal to the administration, but the yoke rubs. After concut-and-dried condition of Democratic presidential outlook, it confesses that the situation "lacks the glorious excitement of those campaigns of the past when nominations were fought for and conventions made platforms," and adds: "The coquette who, having surrendered at last and become a staid and | is, at least, a step in the right direction. Most solemn matron, cannot help recalling the stir- I of the Democratic members of the Legisla-

O Frida Fig.

ring episodes of her ante-nuptial career, so the triumphant and happily cared-for Democratic party will sometimes regretfully remember the day when it had to shift for itself." If the Post will be patient it will probably find sufficient excitement in the effort to run its ready-made candidate against a Republican who is the choice of his party. After the election it can enjoy the bliss of shifting for itself, of which it had twenty-five years' experience.

CONFEDERATE PREE TRADE.

The gentlemen who represent the remains of the late Confederacy in Congress are consistent in their advocacy of free trade. It is the doctrine of the Confederate Constitution, which provided that "no bounties shall be granted from the treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any industry." Here we have pure and undefiled Democratic doctrine-a tariff for revenue only without any recognition of the idea of protection for the development of home industries. There is significance in this. The Constitution of the United States, formed to promote the general welfare and to develop all the forces of her people, permitted the adoption of a policy for the stimulation and protection of manufactures. The statesmen of the revolutionary period recognized the necessity of such legislation and it early became the fixed policy of the government. When free-trade ideas obtained a lodgment here they found their natural breeding-ground in the South. Free labor allied itself with protection, and the advocates and defenders of slavery were also the advocates and de fenders of free trade. The old South had no use for protection, because it had no industries to protect. Thus protection, which fostered manufacturing in the North and made New England populous and wealthy, came to stand in the Southern mind for a vicious and dangerous idea, opposed to the two great Southern industries, cotton-raising and slavebreeding. Free trade became an essential part of the Southern creed, not so much because it would benefit the South as because protection benefited the North. It thus became an important weapon in the hands of the Southern leaders who plotted the dismemberment of the Union and finally, when those States had seceded and they reached the point of forming a new government, free trade was incorporated in the Constitution. The corner-stone of the new government was to be slavery and its cap-sheap free trade. This was the logical conclusion of the old theory that protection fostered free labor, and was therefore the enemy of slave labor. The Confederates did not want manufactures nor diversified industries. It was to be a continuation of cotton-raising and slave-breeding. Further, the pledge of free trade was expected to win the prompt recognition of England, who would take undisputed possession of the Southern markets and exchange her manufactures for raw cotton. I would be pauper labor on one side against slave labor on the other, with no conflicting or competing interests on either. This was the state of things, and the constitution that Mr. Mills, present chairman of the ways and means committee, and nearly every Southern Congressman fought for. If the rebellion had succeeded they would have had by perpetual constitutional enactment the legislation and the economic condition they are now trying to secure by legislation. The difference is this: that while they were then trying to perpetuate slavery by heading

A BILL FOR FAIR ELECTIONS. There is a bill now in the hands of Gov. Hill, of New York, awaiting his signature or veto, which will give him a chance to do something for elections in New York, or place his party once more on record against them. It is known as the ballot-reform bill, and is intended, as far as possible, to close the door against fraudulent voting. Among other matters, it provides that no election precinct shall contain more than 300 votes; that there shall be no peddling of ballots outside the polls and no solicitation of votes, and that the ballots, printed at public expense, shall only be distributed by an authorized person inside the polling-place. Each ballot is to contain all the tickets and the names of all the candidates printed on one slip, under a distinctive party heading, and the voter is to check off or mark the names of those for whom he wishes to vote. If he wishes to vote the straight Republican or Democratic ticket he may indicate his purpose by putting his mark after the heading of the ticket, designating by the party name the ticket he wishes to vote. If he wishes to vote a split ticket, or vote for some candidates and not for others, he will indicate it by placing marks opposite these names. Finally, if the voter cannot read he may request the ballot clerks to mark his ballot for him, but nobody else may do it. These are the main features of the bill. Some of them have been tested in other cities of this country, and others abroad, with excellent results. There is every reason to believe that the bill would work well, especially in large cities, where election frauds are generally practiced and where there exists the greatest necessity for reform. It needs no argument to prove the necessity for electoral reform in New York and Brouklyn, not to speak of smaller cities in New York. The two cities named have for years past been the scene of frauds which have brought disgrace on the American name and on republican institutions. The evil is growing worse from year to tainly lead to serious and alarming results. The honest people of the country will not al-

ways submit to having elections decided by

the fine workers and the organizers of fraud

in New York and Brooklyn. The ballot-re-

form bill is intended to remedy the evil, and

off all the influences which tended to foster

and develop free labor, they are now trying to

maintain a system of cheap peasant labor,

closely akin to peonage. From their stand-

point they are entirely consistent in advocat-

ing the policy formulated in the Confederate

Constitution, that "no duties or taxes on im-

portations from foreign nations shall be laid

to promote or foster any industry.

ture voted against it, and a strong pressure is being brought to bear on the Governor to induce him to veto it. The specious objections against it which were urged in the Legislature are now urged upon the Governor. The Tribune says: "The real difficulty with the bill in the eyes of politicians like those who run the Democratic machine in this city is that it is effective to prevent fraud and corruption. Cheating would be almost impossible. Bribery would be greatly discouraged. because the briber would never be sure that the goods would be delivered." The Times says: "There is absolutely no ground of objection to it except that it will do away with electoral abuses from which certain politicians profit by corrupting the suffrage." If the bill is vetoed it will be new proof that the Democratic party is always and everywhere opposed to honest elections.

THE METHODIST ELECTIONS. The elections for bishops in the Methodist General Conference do not leave the smell of a sweet savor. It may be that even ministerial and clerical lay delegates to a great religious body are so of the earth earthy, that it is not wise to expect too high a state of grace to show itself when the opportunity is presented of putting four or five favorites into a life office of exceptional honor and dignity; yet it will strike the average man that the methods of a ward caucus are hardly seemly in such a body under any circumstances. As the day approached for the election it was openly charged on the floor of the conference that "rings," "slates" and combinations were rife, and but for a vigorous application of the gag-law a more less scandalors state of affairs might have been developed. When the time actually arrived it was announced that for the first time in the distory of the church printed ballots, with five names on them-showing unity of purpose and combination-appeared, and al other work of the conference was practically suspended to allow lobbying and electioneering the better to proceed. One of the New York papers said: "The election of bishops is causing great excitement in Methodist circles. There is as much talk of 'slates' and 'wirepulling' as if delegates were to be chosen by ward primary instead of the highest officials

of a great church." But this is not the worst. The telegraph reports an attempt to corrupt the ballot, happily unsuccessful; yet a stuffed ballot-box, the use of tissue ballots, to influence the election of a bishop, is not a pleasant thing to contemplate. The conditions demand, and will undoubtedly call forth, vigorous and heroic repressive measures, and the great Methodist Church will be able to repel the first insidious approaches of a spirit that threatens, and may destroy, the episcopacy.

Of the results of the election it is, probably, not the province of a secular newspaper to speak. The gentlemen so far honored with election to the episcopal bench will average fairly perhaps, with their colleagues, and may add to the working strength and efficiency of the superintending board. Doctor Vincent, of course, stands out facile princeps; but it may be doubted, even counting him in, whether the General Conference has not passed by the strongest men, both in brain and body, for the work that appears to be almost an imminent The whole scheme Methodism. of the itinerancy and of the General Superintendency, the episcopate and the presiding eldership is confronting a crisis more acute than any yet grappled with. Changing circumstances, the demands of city work, and the rapid advance along all social and economic lines, are testing the Methodist economy as never before. The extension of the pastorate limit to five years—an enormous inroad upon the real itinerant principle-and the vote by the General Conference that the Bishops should superintend the conferences districts-show a changfixed ing state of sentiment in church. In this flux of thought the importance of selecting the strongest possible men, men who would grapple these problems with a strong hand and an earnest purpose, might be expected to dominate. However, the Methodist Episcopal Church has always been remarkably happy in the choice of its agents. from the highest to the lowest; and there is no special reason to fear that "Christianity in earnest," as Methodism was once defined, will be seriously injured by changes that may be forced upon its polity, or by the decidedly unpleasant reports that just now come from its highest council.

ANOTHER attempt to found a socialistic community has failed. About two years ago a considerable number of Americans, gathered mainly in the East, went to Mexico for the purpose of establishing a colony on the communistic plan at Topolambo bay. It was the old story-everything was to be held in common, all were to work for the common good, poverty was to be abolished, and everybody to be happy. The Governor of the Mexican state in which Topolambo is located recently visited the place and reports the colonists in a distressed condition. They lodge in ragged tents which are insufficient to protect them against the ardent heat of the sun in the summer season, and were it not for receiving regular supplies of provisions from California the colony could not exist. The colonists are wretchedly clothed, and their domestic surroundings-furniture, utensils, etc.-are of the scantiest. Most of the men devote themselves to fishing in the neighboring waters as a means of support, while others indulge rosy dreams of what the colony would do when it becomes able to import labor-saving machinery. The leader of the movement is a Mr. Owen, connected, we believe, with the distinguished family of that name so long and honorably known in this State.

IT is difficult to restrain a sn spectacle of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church devoting two days to discussing how Adam was created, whether his creation was mediate or immediate, from organic or inorganic materials, the result of natural or supernatural causes, etc. The question itself, and the phrases by which it was garnished, reminds one of the wonderful

conundrums and discussions which used to agitate ecclesiastical bodies in the middle ages. It is of no earthly consequence to the human race, nor to any member of it, how Adam was created. It is enough to know that he was created for a wise purpose. The scriptural account leaves room for considerable difference of opinion as to the exact method, and it is rather late in the Nineteenth century for any ecclesiastical body to attempt to erect a standard of orthodoxy on the subject. Dr. Woodrow, formerly a professor in a theological seminary at Savannah, chose to adopt the theory of eyolution, and thought he found in it a satisfactory solution of the process of creation as applied to Adam. His views and belief on all the essential doctrines of religion were sound and orthodox from the Presbyterian standpoint, but the Georgia synod could not tolerate his views on the Adam question, and he was removed from his position. He appealed to the General Assembly, and hence the current discussion, which, from any reasonable point of view, is about as unprofitable and abourd as anything could possibly be. The Assembly might as well undertake to decide whether the first egg was laid by a hen or the first hen hatched

No other branch of trade in Indianapolis is more prosperous or promising than the live stock trade. The city has advantages as live stock market which are steadily gaining recognition; and will certainly contribute in a large degree to its future prosperity. It is in the center of a great stock-producing region, accessible from all directions, and has unsurpassed facilities for housing and handling stock of all kinds. Indiana and Illinois hogs are the best that are grown, and the hog products packed and shipped from this city command the top of the market at all times. Business at the Union stockyards is steadily increasing, and the future outlook for this branch of the local trade is very encouraging.

THIS is an extremely interesting day for Presbyterianism. The general assemblies of the Northern and Southern Church meet in centennial reunion at Philadelphia. Yesterday afternoon the ceremonies really began, with a reception of the commissioners by the President and Mrs. Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland made an address in a somewhat unusual vein for him. It is nearly four years since he appeared in anything at all similar in spirit. His father was a Presby terian clergyman, and Mr. Cleveland speaks by "inheritance," claiming for his church, and properly, that it is the best in the world, but graciously urging upon his fellow-commissioners that other religious communions should be tolerantly regarded.

THE Indiana Post, of Evansville, demands the nomination of some other candidates than Messrs. Griffin and Carr, because of their action in the choice of a police commissioner for that city who has offended the "liberal" element by favoring the execution of the law against saloons. About how near would a Republican ticket come to an election in the State of Indians composed of men nominated over these gentlemen because of this reason It might as well be understood in Evansville, and everywhere else, that the Republican party of Indiana has forever done taking its politics or its orders from the saloon.

THE vote upon the proposition to extend the Methodist pastoral limit from three to five years was taken by orders. It resulted: For the extension, clerical 208, lay 88; against, olerical 65, lay 64. The vote was taken very suddenly, between two of the ballots for bishop. The action is the most radical and important that has been taken for many years. Originally there was no limit, al appointments being made for one year; then the time was extended so that a pastor could remain in the same charge for two years: then nearest their residences-a decided squint | the time was extended to three years, and now to five years.

THE Pennsylvania State Board of Health has issued some suggestions to the public-school teachers in regard to school hygiene, and urges, among other things, that girls should be taught that it is just as necessary for them to eat as for boys. Pennsylvania school girls must be s curious race of beings if they are accustomed to live without eating, or if they must be forced to take nourishment. Out in Indiana the fashion of eating comes naturally to girls, and is developed into a fixed Rabit at an early age.

THE Philadelphia Press, noticing the personnel of the Presbyterian General Assembly, now is session in that city, says the delegates include a Governor, an ex-justice of the United States Supreme Court, an ex-judge of the United States Court of Claims, two United States ex-Senators, a dozen Circuit Court judges, fifty lawyers and fifty physicians, half a dozen millionaire merchants, and at least fifty preachers with mational reputation. This is a distinguished com-

BELVA LOCKWOOD is described by a Pittsburg interviewer as being in the best of health, and as looking younger by ten years than she did four years ago. It is very evident that, whatever may be the case with other candidates, physical conditions will not interfere with Belva's acceptance of the presidential nomina-

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal To settle a dispute, please give the specific grounds or charges upon which Mesers. Coy and Bernhamer were tried and convicted. ELLETTSVILLE, May 22.

They were charged with conspiracy to induce election officers to neglect or violate their duty. by parting with the custody of their election papers, whereby the papers were forged and altered. That is the substance of the indictment upon which they were tried and convicted.

POLITICAL NOTES.

CHICAGO News: The effort to manufacture sympathy for Gresham as "the poor man's candidate" will not succeed.

WATERTOWN (Dak.) Public Opinion: Indianapolis has organized a rousing Harrison club. Its members will make themselves felt at Chi-

THE Bloomington, Ill., Eye thinks that Gen. Walter C. Newberry should be nominated for Governor by the Illinois Democrats. For second place on the ticket it names Capt. Fred Call-sen, of McLean county. PHILADELPHIA Record: The earnestness with which Colonel Quay supports John Sherman for

the presidency indicates that entire harmony exists between the two Pennsylvania Senators, the gossips to the contrary notwithstanding. "ALL the Republicans I have talked with, said ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles E. Coon at the Fifth-avenue Hotel yesterday, "agree with me that Mr. Blaine's latest communication only places him further beyond the reach of the nomination. No friend of Mr.

Blaine can question the sincerity of his withdrawal. To doubt his word is simply a reflec-tion on Mr. Blaine. I think Mr. Blaine realizes that his election would be extremely doubtful and is more anxious for the success of his party than the gratification of his personal ambition."

New York Mail and Express: The prevalent feeling among sagacious Republicans at the East is that for Blaine to be nominated following his positive declination would end both Mr. Blaine and the chances of Republican success

A CHICAGO Dewspaper prints the following note, which explains itself: "My Dear Forepaugh: I have just had an unexpected call from a Depew club in Cattaraugus county for a number of lithographs of myself. Please forward me at once 500 more of those lithographed portraits of yours (bust, life-sized) and send

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

AT least 4,000 teachers from the country east of the Bocky Mountains are expected at the convention, at San Francisco, in July. ILLINOIS farmers are interested in the statement of a facetious historian to the effect that

George Washington made the Hessian fly. ALDEN J. BLETHEN has retired from the Minpeapolis Tribune, having sold his interest to Mr. C. M. Palmer, of the Northwestern Miller. WILL CUMBACK recently registered at a Cleveland (O.) hotel. Some facetions individual wrote the word "to-morrow" after the Indiana

statesman's name. MRS. CLEVELAND has sent her picture, with autograph attached, to the Grand Army post at Jamestown, Dak., and it will be voted for at a social of the post which is to come off shortly. PITTSBURG Chronicle: A man ill with con-

sumption tried to engage a certain young man as his servant, but failed because the latter said he did not want to be valet of the shadow of Norrisrown Herald: A lady writing on kissing says that a kiss on the forehead denotes

reverence for the intellect. She doesn't say so. but a kiss on the back of the neck is a proof that the young woman didn't hold still. HARMONY, Me., is excited over the report that Chesley Bean, who quit Harmony forty-seven

years ago and has never been heard of since, and recently died in Texas, leaving \$11,000,000 worth of property. His sister and two nephews are the only heirs known. long a sufferer through poison in the eye, was

completely cured by having a rabbit's nerve attached to the old nerve. Dr. Gernsuny, the assistant to the great surgeon of the world, Dr. Bilroth, performed the operation. THE Epoch: "Why, John," said his wife impatiently, as she opened the door and found him

still in bed, "you promised me faithfully last night that you would get up in time to go to church with me!" "I meant in time for evening service," ex-plained John, turning over luxuri-HENRY DEAN, of Sidney, Australia, is visiting

relatives in Putnam, Conn. He has been in Australia for forty years, and has made a large fortune in agricultural pursuits. His ranch is 400 miles square and contains 80,000 sheep, besides cattle and horses. By the drought last year he lost 40,000 sheep.

PROF. E. S. Morse has set a price of \$100,000 on his collection of Japanese postery, said to be the finest in the world, not excepting any in Japan. But if Boston wants the collection she can have it for \$80.000, Professor Morse being willing to throw off the \$20,000 if the collection remains in the Hub. It is said to be a marvel of complete and systematic classification, covering the ground historically from the earliest prehistoric pottery down to the work of living men, by provinces, by makers, by forms and by types of work. In Mr. George Kennan's second illustrated

paper in his Siberian series is described the forwarding prison at Tiumen, built to accommodate 800 prisoners, where at the time of Mr. Kennan's visit, 1,741 men and women were imprisoned. In rooms built to accommodate not more than thirty-five men, 160 were sleeping. "I breathed as little as I could while I was there," says Mr. Kennan, "but every respira-tion seemed to pollute my very soul, and I be-came faint from nausea and lack of oxygen. It was like trying to breathe in an underground hospital drain."

A PITTSBURG Dispatch writer tells that a few days ago Miss Maria Parlos accepted an invitation to dine with some very nice people at tne house of one of her most ardent admirers. The dinner was a good one, and the hostess had prepared one dish-I think it was a saladstrictly according to Miss Parloa's directions as given in her book. It was natural that the hostess should feel a little hurt when she observed that Miss Parlos would not taste the salad. "Miss Parlos, don't you know that that salad is made strictly after your recipe?" the hostess asked. "Yes," replied Miss Parloa, "and that's why I am afraid to eat it. I have told people how to make a great many things that would give me nightmare for a week if I ate them."

THE first number of the Illustrated American, a weekly newspaper, will be issued May 30 by Botthof Brothers. Its distinctive feature will be illustrations of American subjects, produced in many colors from relief plates, by a somewhat similar process to that used by the French journal, Paris Illustre. The paper will be Republican in politics, and the first number will contain a full-page picture, in colors, of Chauncey M. Denew. The chief mover in the enterprise is Henry J. Botthor, an artist some time connected with Frank Leslie's, the Chicago Tribune and the New York Daily Graphic. The editorial work will be in charge of George Bell, formerly connected with the

"I HAPPEN to know," says a London Star writer, "that a badly ventilated room is the one thing in the world that Mr. Gladstone fears. During the general election there was a curious and a pathetic episode which brings this out. Mr. Gladstone spoke in Manchester-I think it was in the Free-trade Hall. The crowd was terrible, the heat awful. Mr. Gladstone was very much affected by the badness of the atmosphere. Once or twice he had actually to stop in the middle of his speech, and he declared to those around him that he could not possibly go on. But, with that noble resolution which has borne him through such mighty struggles to ultimate victory, he pulled himself together, declared that somebody should say what he had to say, and that if he didn't say it nobody else could, and he went on heroically to the end. He suffered a severe penalty, for he had to go to bed immediately after the speech, and remain in bed a whole day afterward.

SPECIMEN CIVIL SERVICE.

How It Is in Indians-Democratic Prestitution of the Jeffersonville Military Depot. Speech of Bon. A. E. Willson, in Jeffersonville, Referring to the charge of "nepotism" made a

few years ago by Democrats against a Republican administration, Mr. Willson said: "They don't talk much about it now, but I am prepared to prove that with the Democrate nepotism is not local but national," but he said he would confine himself to Indiana. Mr. Hendricks pastured a brother-in-law and a nephew in the Indianapolis postoffice, another in the Chicago postoffice, and as his messenger at Washington still another nephew, the one and only "Hughes

Senator McDonald, one of the best of Indiana Democrats, made a son pension examiner, gave son-in-law Caldwell a fat place in the War De-partment, got another fat place in New York for his step-son, and had a nephew clerk in the Postoffice Department, a relative Indian agent, and another postoffice clerk. Postmaster Jones, at Indianapolis, has his son Ben as cashier, another boy as janitor, and another in the railway mail service. It is a cold day when that Jones family gets left. Governor Gray makes one son private secretary, another post-master, and Indiana, without going further, furnishes this humorous history with the fol-

lowing diagram: Hendricks family, four favorites. McDonald family, six soft snaps. Postmaster Jones family, three thrushes. Governor Gray, two times.

And this brings me to the local influence of this Democratic administration on Jeffersonville. It was the great Republican chief, Gov vernor Morton, who secured in Jeffersonville the great quartermaster's supply depot here. Personal reasons deter me from saying more of what I feel and believe of the commandant from 1872 to 1883, than that I have much reason to believe that his name is held in affectionate and honored remembrance by a host of people of both parties. Then true civil-service princip both parties. Then true civil-service principles governored the depot. Faithful employes were seenre in the places. Unfit men could not remain in their service. The true old army customs and practice prevailed. The history of the change which has turned out Union soldiers, faithful employes for many years, made the depot a political machine, and converted it into an asylum and refuge for decayed Democratic drunkards, defaulters, loafers and place-hunters, and violated every desency and propriety of the army, may be traced in the Democratic newspapers. The Courier-Journal, Dec. 26, 1886, in an edi-

torial, stated that it had authorized its cor-

respondent, Stealey, to examine and report ther an order naming only Republican papers for official recognition was still in and that Stealey reported that a Demobrought to Secretary Endicous's attention. The editorial then paid respects to that gifted mugwump in these words:

"Yet not one word of notice has that exalted person desgued to take of it. He, like so many others, seems too great to be useful, too honest to be a Democrat (unconsciously true.)

If Mr. Endicott were a man of ordinary discernnent, or had the slightest experience in affairs, and the slightest conception of his position, he would immediately " have sent for the correspondent " " and said "Mr. Stealey, etc., etc." "It is contended that we must submit to these [assumptions and pretentions. " We have said there has never been such insolence in office as marks the present situation in the de-partments at Washington. Too many beggars

partments at Washington. Too many beggars on horseback and too many professional reformers in the saddle is the prevailing disorder.

"Every little upstart sets up for a tin Jupiter, every poor devil, who thinks himself hedged about by the divinity of the civil cervice, possesses at least a plaster image. To lick the boot or kick the tail of the next in succession up or down, in strict conformity to civil-service rules, and to treat the world in general with the scorn which the tumble bug bestows on the magget is the sort of "Jeffersonian Simplicity" which mugwumpery has introduced wherever its in-fluence is felt. In the Department of War this orgy of self-conceit and riot of servility are of more voluptuous growth, because there is an opinion that the President dare not lay the weight of a sacriligeous and disloyal finger upon the heroes who saved the Nation by forging commissary duplicates and falsifying the payroll and who still hold the fort. If Mr. Cieveland wants to do the country and the cause of reform a service he will take a look at this wonderful War Department."
The bully won. The War Department "tumbled."

The Quartermaster-general, in gross and dishonorable violation of decency and propriety. lent his authority to using the depot for political purposes. He demanded that Republicans be discharged and Democrats employed. He ordered, for the first time in its history, an inventory of the political opinions of these War Department employes at the depot. In gross violation of official courtesy he has for political purposes subordinated the colonel and deputy quartermaster-general in command, to a captain, who is a Democratic ward politician, whose habits and associations are a surprise to citizens who

are accustomed to do business at the depot. Stealy succeeded at last in seeing the Secretary of War, and got to be a great man, who was prayerfully consulted about the management of the depot, and in violation of army regulations, etiquette and official decency, a parade was made it the newspapers through this correspondent about what was to be done at the depot. March 3 he telegraphed the news that the under officer at the depot had been given exclusive control of the employee; that a well-known ward worker, of habits which made him wholly unfit for the service, had been apointed to a \$1,400 clerkship, when it was well nown that there was no need of such an employe, and especially such a man, and that the sole object was to give a political henchman a living at the expense of the government. The ispatch added that it was understood at the War Department that the new commandant was here, and as it was, would only remain to a Democrat, or he never would have been sent

March 24, Mr. Stealey volunteered as spokesman for the War Department, through the news-Secretary was displeased at his resistance of the order putting a captain pove a colonel of distinguished service, announced that he must go, as the Democrats in Indiana "have got a big fight to make (well I should think so) to carry that State this year, and they do not want a government official around with a disposition to hrow cold water upon their efforts." He curously added, "they do not desire, however, that the Jeffersonville depot shall be a political ma-chine, as it has been for years under Republic ans, but they do insist that it shall be controlled by men who have sympathy and common cause in their efforts, and the Republican employes who have made themselves obnoxious to Democrats for years shall be dismissed from their

This people know just how to value this stuff. Men who became notorious in the penitentiary corruption have been placed in charge of these valuable government stores. An honorable and faithful old man, whose hair has grown snow white in the service, experienced, wise and faithful, and so long in the service that he is too old to learn a new business, has been turned out, cruelly, almost without notice, to put in his place as inspector of cloth—a position requiring great experience and knowledge of cleth-sor one of a number of political heelers who know nothing of the business or duties, are wholly and grossly incompetent and morally and mentally unfit for the place.

Let them enjoy it-if they can. The day of reckoning will come, in due season, and when it comes, the conduct of every official, from the quartermaster-general down, will undergo the most rigid and merciless investigation, and the loafers, tramps and scalawage who have been thrust upon the service for political purposes will get their walking papers just as rapidly as blanks can be filled, and the service of the War Department, with experienced and competent employes, will return to control of the army, not the politicians. No Republican War Department ever presented the spectacle of being bullied and dishonored as the present has been n this matter.

A Democratic View of It. interview with Hon. W. C. Goudy. "Whom will the Republicans pominate?"

asked the reporter.

"Not Gresham," replied Mr. Goudy, quickly.
"His strength is of the most superficial and lo in Illinois, very little in Indiana, some that is manufretured in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wiscon on, but that is all. In the East he is feared by his own party. Take what are known as th investing States—the States whose citizens have money to invest-and Gresham is actually re parded with mistrust. The temper of this class of people is easily understood by the tope of the New York Financial Chronicle, upon which they rely almost exclusively for information. This journal in a recent editorial criticised one of Judge Gresham's decisions in a way to create the greatest mistrust of him on the part of investors. Depew, I believe, could carry New York, but in the West he would be weak. A prominent Iowa Republican told me the other lay that Depew could not carry a county in lows. Of course this was putting it too strong, but it illustrates how the West feels towardiDe-

The Mugwumps of the West. New York Evening Post.

These mugwumps are just as numerous tolay as they were four years ago. The West had no corresponding element then, or none worth considering, except, perhaps, in Indiana, whose vote was so close that small fractions counted for large results. This year the revolt promises to be as large in Illinois as it was in Massachusetts, and in regard to the latter we have never doubted that Cleveland would have received the electoral vote of that State but for the adventitious help that the Republicans received from the "Buffalo scandal." The Gresham movement in the West is the "return stroke" of the Edmunds movement, and wil yield fruits of the same kind if Mr. Blaine cominated. As mugwumps we cannot be indi ferent to so promising an accession to our ranks

Gresham's Weakness in New York.

New York Special to Des Moines Register. The most reliable information that can be ob tained here concerning the sentiment in Repub lican circles in New York indicates a feeling hostile to the candidacy of Gresbam. The strength which it is claimed he has developed in certain sections of the Northwest has failed to make any impression on the Empire State, and it is said that the Republican leaders in that State view the suggestion of his name with post tive alarm. A careful canvass was made of the legates to the State convention and there were but four men in the convention who talked with any favor of Gresham, and they are counted is the party as idealists and "silk stocking poli

There Are Friends and Friends.

Chicago Journal. True friends of Judge Gresham do not an tagonize other candidates. The rejuctance Indiana Republicans to support him is mainly caused by the petulant and indecent attacks of General Harrison, proceeding from his self-appointed and unwise friends. The lack of support that is injuring him in Ohio comes in tagreat degree from the malignant assults of Senator Sherman in the columns of "organs" that make a pretense of booming his candidacy Any line of tactics adopted in behalf of Judge Greeham injures him when aggressively and offensively directed against other distinguis

Growing in Grace. Terre Haute Express.

The Indianapolis City Council refused to repeal the ordinance preventing cows running at large. Indianapolis is growing in grace and commands more and more respect each year.
The State is begining to be proud of the city since it sent Coy where he belongs and has in many other ways shown that it is not to be trifled with by selfish interests of all descriptions.